

## DESCRIPTION

### OPTICAL ELEMENT, CONDENSING BACKLIGHT SYSTEM AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY

#### 5 Technical Field

The invention relates an optical element using a circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer. The invention also relates to a condensing backlight system using the optical element and to a liquid crystal display using them.

10

#### Background Art

In view of improvements in the visibility of liquid crystal displays, conventionally, techniques for efficiently introducing light from light sources to liquid crystal displays or the like generally employ light-condensing elements having a specific surface shape, such as prism sheets and lens array sheets, to condense outgoing light into the front direction and to increase the brightness.

15

However, such light-condensing elements having a specific surface shape have to be placed via an air layer, because, in principle, the condensation of light with such elements needs a relatively large difference in refractive index. Thus, the conventional techniques have problems such as an increase in the number of parts, light loss due to unnecessary scattering, surface damages, and visible contamination of the installed clearance with foreign matters.

20

25

A lighting system including a reflecting layer provided on the lower surface of a light guide plate and a reflection polarizer provided on the light-emitting side is also proposed for improvements of techniques in the brightness of emitting polarized

30

light. As used herein, the term "reflection polarizer" means an element having the function of separating components of incident natural light into transmitted polarized light and reflected polarized light depending on the state of polarization.

5 It is disclosed that if a retardation plate that is controlled so as to have specifically different retardations with respect to vertical incident light and obliquely incident light is placed between polarizers, the angle distribution of transmitted lights can be restricted, and lights in or near the front direction can only be transmitted and other outside lights can be entirely absorbed when  
10 an absorption polarizer is used (for example, see Japanese Patent No. 2561483 and Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open (JP-A) No. 10-321025). If a reflection polarizer is used in place of the absorption polarizer, lights in or near the front direction can only  
15 be transmitted and other outside lights can be entirely reflected. According to this theory, lights emitted from a backlight can be condensed or collimated with no absorption loss.

A light-condensing system using such a reflection polarizer can be tens to hundreds  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness even if the collimating  
20 layer of a thin film includes the reflection polarizer. Thus, such a system can be easily designed to be very thin relative to prism array or lens array sheets. Such the system needs no air interface and thus can be pasted for use. Thus, such the system is advantageous in handling terms. For example, if a cholesteric  
25 liquid crystal polymer (about 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness) is used as the reflection polarizer in combination with a thin coating film of a liquid crystal polymer (about 5  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness) serving as a retardation plate, which is laminated with an adhesive layer (about 5  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness), the total thickness of the resulting system can  
30 be as thin as 50  $\mu\text{m}$  or less. If the respective layers are directly

applied so as not to produce interfaces, the resulting system can be thinner.

#### Disclosure of Invention

5 A description will be given below of an ideal model of the mechanism of the simultaneous achievement of light condensation and brightness enhancement by the use of the reflection polarizer.

Natural light emitted from a light source is separated by a first reflection polarizer into transmitted polarized light and  
10 reflected polarized light. The transmitted polarized light in and near the normal direction can be transmitted through a given layer (hereinafter also referred to as "C-plate") having a front retardation of substantially zero (in the normal direction) and having a retardation of at least  $\lambda/8$  with respect to incident light inclined by  
15 at least  $30^\circ$  relative to the normal direction. Such transmitted light can pass through a second reflection polarizer as it is. At angles inclined from the normal direction, the polarization state varies by the retardation effect so that polarized light components capable of being reflected by the second reflection polarizer can be  
20 increased. Such polarized light components are reflected by the second reflection polarizer. Particularly when the retardation is approximately  $\lambda/2$ , the lights are effectively reflected. The reflected polarized lights are retarded again to have changed polarization states in such a manner that they can pass through  
25 the first reflection polarizer and thus allowed to return to the light source unit through the first reflection polarizer. The reflected lights from the first and second reflection polarizers are depolarized by a diffuse reflection plate or the like placed under the light source, and the direction of the reflected lights is also  
30 changed by the diffuse reflection plate or the like. Part of the

returning lights undergo repeated reflection until they become polarized lights in and near the normal direction, which can be transmitted through the reflection polarizer, and thus they can contribute to an improvement in brightness.

5        If the reflection polarizer comprises a planar structure of a cholesteric liquid crystal phase for separation of circularly polarized light, the C-plate can generate polarization conversion regardless of the azimuth angle. If the C-plate has a retardation of approximately  $\lambda/2$  with respect to obliquely incident light, the  
10       incident light can be converted into just oppositely circularly polarized light.

      If the C-plate is a retardation layer capable of converting incident light inclined by  $30^\circ$  relative to the normal direction into oppositely circularly polarized light, the transmitted lights can be  
15       concentrated substantially into the range of about  $\pm 15^\circ$  to about  $\pm 20^\circ$ . However, a retardation of  $\lambda/2$  can be generated only with respect to lights at specific incident angles. At angles more than or less than the specific angles, incident light cannot completely be converted into oppositely circularly polarized light. If the  
20       condensation of light is performed in such a degree, therefore, a retardation of more than  $\lambda/2$  can be generated with respect to incident lights at angles of  $50^\circ$  or more so that they cannot completely be converted into oppositely circularly polarized light but can be converted into partially circularly polarized light and  
25       that part of the lights can not be reflected but can be transmitted. In particular, if light is more strongly condensed or collimated into the normal direction, the amount of transmission of light at large incident angles relative to the normal direction can be increased so that the front brightness can be significantly reduced and that  
30       coloration can be significant due to the transmitted light when the

viewing angle is significantly tilted from the normal direction.

It is an object of the invention to provide an optical element that uses at least two pieces of circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer so as to condense or collimate incident light from a light source and can reduce coloration with respect to incident light at large incident angles relative to the normal direction.

It is another object of the invention to provide a light-condensing backlight system using such an optical element and to provide a liquid crystal display using such an optical element.

The inventors have made active investigations to solve the above problems and have finally found the optical element as described below to complete the invention. Thus, the invention is as follows.

1. An optical element, comprising:

at least two laminated circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a) whose wavelength bands for selective reflection of polarized light overlap one another, wherein

the at least two circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a) each have a side capable of selectively reflecting a relatively short wavelength in the wavelength bands for selective reflection, and

the sides of said at least two circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a) capable of selectively reflecting the relatively short wavelength are arranged opposite to each other.

2. The optical element according to above-mentioned 1, a layer (b) which is placed between the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a) and has a front retardation of substantially zero (in the normal direction) and a retardation of at least  $\lambda/8$  with respect to incident light inclined by  $30^\circ$  relative to the normal direction.

3. The optical element according to above-mentioned 1 or 2, wherein the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) comprises a cholesteric liquid crystal material.

4. The optical element according to any one of above-mentioned 1 to 3, wherein the selective reflection wavelength of the at least two circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a) are overlapped in the wavelength range of  $550\text{ nm} \pm 10\text{ nm}$ .

5. The optical element according to any one of above-mentioned 1 to 4, wherein the retardation layer (b) is at least one selected from the group consisting of:

a layer of a cholesteric liquid crystal phase having a selective reflection wavelength band in a range other than the visible light range and having a fixed planar alignment;

a layer of a rod-like liquid crystal having a fixed homeotropic alignment state;

a layer of a discotic liquid crystal having a fixed alignment state of a nematic phase or a columnar phase;

a layer of a biaxially-oriented polymer film;

a layer of a negative uniaxial inorganic layered compound having an optical axis aligned and fixed in the normal direction of a plane; and

a film produced with at least one polymer selected from the group consisting of polyamide, polyimide, polyester, poly(etherketone), poly(amide-imide), and poly(ester-imide).

6. The optical element according to any one of above-mentioned 1 to 5, further comprising a  $\lambda/4$  plate which is placed on the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) provided on a viewer side (liquid crystal side) such that transmitted light from a light source side can provide linearly polarized light.

7. The optical element according to above-mentioned 6,

further comprising a polarizing plate which is placed on the  $\lambda/4$  plate side in such a manner that the direction of the transmission axis of the polarizing plate is parallel with the direction of the axis of the linearly polarized light to be transmitted from the light source side.

8. The optical element according to any one of above-mentioned 1 to 7, wherein each layer is laminated with a transparent adhesive or pressure-sensitive adhesive.

9. A condensing backlight system, comprising:  
the optical element according to any one of above-mentioned 1 to 8; and  
at least a light source provided for the optical element.

10. A liquid crystal display, comprising:  
the condensing backlight system according to above-mentioned 9; and  
at least a liquid crystal cell provided for the system.

11. A liquid crystal display, comprising:  
the liquid crystal display according to above-mentioned 10;  
and  
a diffusing plate which exhibits neither backward scattering nor depolarization and is laminated on a viewer side of the liquid crystal cell.

#### (Mechanisms and Effects)

In the optical element (A) of the invention, each circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) has a side capable of selectively reflecting a relatively short wavelength of selective reflection wavelength bands, and the sides of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a) each capable of selectively reflecting the relatively short wavelength are arranged

opposite to each other, so that coloration can be reduced with respect to incident light at large angles relative to the normal direction. Referring to Fig. 1 or 2, for example, the optical element of the invention (A) includes two laminated layers of circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a). In the example of Fig. 1 or 2, the retardation layer (b) is placed between the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a). In Fig. 1 or 2, the selective reflection wavelength bands of each circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) are represented by R (610 nm), G (550 nm) and B (435 nm), respectively. The optical element (A) shown in Fig. 1 or 2 exemplify a laminate of the polarizer (a: RGB), the retardation layer (b) and the polarizer (a: BGR) arranged in this order.

When a cholesteric liquid crystal layer is used for the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a), its selective reflection wavelengths depend on its pitch lengths, and a larger pitch length produces a longer selective reflection wavelength, while a smaller pitch length produces a shorter selective reflection wavelength. The cholesteric liquid crystal layer reflects one of left-handed and right-handed circularly polarized lights with  $\lambda = \Delta n \cdot P$  ( $\Delta n$ : the refractive index of the liquid crystal monomer,  $P$ : spiral pitch length) and transmit the other. In general, therefore, cholesteric liquid crystals for reflecting relatively short wavelengths are designed to be thin, while those for reflecting relatively long wavelengths are designed to be thick. It is known that cholesteric liquid crystal layers can serve as a C-plate when they transmit other incident lights than those with wavelengths in their selective wavelength bands (H. Takezone et al., J. Appl. Phys. 22, 1080 (1983)). Thus, it had been found that the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) can sometimes function as



a uniaxial retardation plate if a cholesteric liquid crystal layer having a very long pitch length on the long wavelength (R) side is used as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a).

In view of the above, investigations have been made on the cause of coloration in oblique directions with respect to the optical element (A) using a cholesteric liquid crystal as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) in order to complete the invention. Concerning the optical element (A), ideally under the same incident angle conditions, if the lights of R, G and B are given equal proportion retardations corresponding to wavelengths, respectively, a neutral shielding effect can be produced with no coloration so that the lights can be most efficiently reflected. Therefore, the retardations (nm), in which the lights of R, G is given by the cholesteric liquid crystal layer used as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a), preferably in the order of  $R > G > B$ , respectively. Under ideal conditions for total reflection,  $\lambda/2 = 305$  nm,  $\lambda/2 = 275$  nm and  $\lambda/2 = 218$  nm are preferably for R, G and B, respectively.

Fig. 2(1) is a schematic diagram showing the separation of obliquely-incident polarized light with a short wavelength (B) in the case that a cholesteric liquid crystal layer is used as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a). Fig. 2(2) is a schematic diagram showing the separation of obliquely-incident polarized light with a long wavelength (R) in the same case. The optical element (A) referring to Fig. 2, which is a laminate of the polarizer (a: RGB), the retardation layer (b) and the polarizer (a: BGR) arranged in this order from the light source side, the retardations (re), in which the three obliquely-incident wavelengths of R, G and B substantially are given respectively, are in the order of  $R > G > B$ , until polarized light is separated by the first cholesteric liquid

crystal layer and reflected by the second cholesteric liquid crystal layer. In the optical element (A) of the invention comprising the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a) laminated in such a manner that their short wavelength (B) sides are placed  
5 opposite to each other, therefore, the retardations in which the respective wavelengths of R, G and B are given can be corrected in an ideal order. Using the optical element (A) of the invention, coloration with respect to incident light at large angles relative to the normal direction can be reduced even when the light is  
10 condensed or collimated. In terms of cost and process, the optical element (A) of the invention is significantly advantageous, because it is not necessary to laminate a specific compensation layer or the like on the element. Its front brightness was not different from that in any other order of lamination.

15 Besides the above, different orders of lamination can be possible in the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a). For example, a description will be provided of a case where the polarizer (a: RGB), the retardation layer (b) and the polarizer (a: RGB) are arranged as shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 3(1) is a schematic  
20 diagram showing the separation of obliquely-incident polarized light with a short wavelength (B) in the case that a cholesteric liquid crystal layer is used as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a). Fig. 3(2) is a schematic diagram showing the separation of obliquely-incident polarized light with a long  
25 wavelength (R) in the same case. Referring to Fig. 3, the retardations (re), in which the three obliquely-incident wavelengths of R, G and B substantially are given respectively, are in the order of  $B > G > R$ , until polarized light is separated by the first cholesteric liquid crystal layer and reflected by the second cholesteric liquid  
30 crystal layer. Thus, the circular-polarization-type-reflection

polarizer (a) itself affects the retardation so that the resulting retardation can be different from the originally designed value and that coloration or a reduction in quantity of light can occur.

Part of the cholesteric liquid crystal layer other than the part having pitch lengths for the reflection of light can serve as a C-plate. Even in the laminate of the polarizer (a: RGB), the retardation layer (b) and the polarizer (a: RGB) as shown in Fig. 3, therefore, if the B part is made significantly thicker, it would be possible to reduce coloration. However, such a configuration is not preferred, because a large amount of a very expensive liquid crystal material will be needed if the B part is made thicker.

The optical element of the invention provides a collimating system that can be easily designed to be thin. The optical element of the invention can be laminated with paste for use and thus is advantageous in terms of handling. A combination of the condensing backlight source using the optical element and a diffusing plate that produces less backward scattering and no depolarization can form a viewing angle-expanding system.

The condensing backlight system using the resulting optical element can easily provide a highly collimating light source as compared with the conventional system. In addition, collimation is achieved using reflected polarized light with substantially no absorption loss in such a manner that a cycle is repeated in which reflected uncollimated light components return to the backlight side and undergo scattering, reflection and the like so as to give collimated light components which can only be output, so that substantially high transmittance and high light use efficiency can be achieved.

#### Brief Description of Drawing

**Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of the optical element according to the invention;**

**Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of reflected polarized light and transmitted polarized light of obliquely-incident light using the optical element according to the invention;**

**Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of reflected polarized light and transmitted polarized light of obliquely-incident light using the comparative optical element.;**

**Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of the optical element according to the invention;**

**Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of the optical element according to the invention;**

**Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of the liquid crystal display according to the invention;**

**Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of the liquid crystal display of Comparative Example 1, 2;**

**Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of the liquid crystal display of Comparative Example 3;**

**Fig. 9 is a graph showing chromaticity diagrams of the products of Example 1 and Comparative Example 1;**

**Fig. 10 is a graph showing viewing angle characteristics of the brightness of the products of Example 2 and Comparative Example 2;**

**Fig. 11 is a graph showing chromaticity diagrams of the products of Example 3 and Comparative Example 3.**

**In Figs.1 to 8, reference characters A represent an optical element, a: the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer, b: retardation layers, B: a  $\lambda/4$  plate, C: a polarizing plate, and D: a backlight, respectively.**

### **Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention**

The invention will be further described with reference to the drawings. Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing an optical element (A) which comprises two laminated layers of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) and the retardation layer (b) placed between the two circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a). In Fig. 1, the selective reflection wavelength bands of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) are represented by R (610 nm), G (550 nm) and B (435 nm), respectively. In the optical element (A), the polarizer (a: RGB), the retardation layer (b) and the polarizer (a: BGR) are laminated in this order in such a manner that the sides each capable of selectively reflecting a short wavelength face to each other. In the optical element (A) of Fig. 1, any of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a) may be placed on the light source side.

Fig. 4 shows an example of the optical element (A) in which a  $\lambda/4$  plate (B) is placed such that transmitted light from the light source side can be converted into linearly polarized light. The  $\lambda/4$  plate (B) is placed on the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) provided on the viewer side (the liquid crystal cell side). Fig. 5 shows an example in which an incidence-side polarizing plate (C) is further provided.

The number of the pieces of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) may be any number of at least two. When three or more pieces of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) are used, at least two pieces of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) are arranged as stated above. The combined pieces of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) are preferably placed on the light source

side. When three or more pieces of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) are used, the pieces of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) are preferably laminated such that the number of the combinations of the short wavelength sides opposing each other can be as large as possible. When an odd number of pieces of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) are used, one piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) cannot form a combination for the opposing of the short wavelength sides, but the order of the remainder piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) is not particularly restricted. However, other problems such as cost, necessary film thickness, and increased defects due to the increased number of layers can easily occur, and thus the number of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer layers (a) is preferably controlled from 3 to 5.

(Circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a))

For example, a cholesteric liquid crystal material is used in a circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a). In viewpoint of brightness enhancement, it is preferable to achieve total reflection for lights having wavelength of around 550 nm with high visibility, and preferable to overlapped at least in the wavelength range of 550 nm $\pm$ 10 nm of the selective reflection wavelength bands of the reflection polarizers (a). In the reflection polarizer (a), a central wavelength in selective reflection is determined by a formula  $\lambda = np$  (wherein  $n$  indicates a refractive index of a cholesteric material and  $p$  indicates a chiral pitch). For obliquely incident light, the overlapped wavelength region is preferably wider since a selective reflection wavelength is subjected to a blue shift. Also, in view of coloration and RGB response for liquid crystal displays, the reflection wavelength bands more preferably overlap in the entire

visible light range from 380 nm to 780 nm. From this standpoint, the reflection polarizers used in combination may be the same, or one capable of reflecting light at all visible wavelengths may be used in combination with another capable of reflecting light at some but not all visible wavelengths.

In a case where a circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) is made of a cholesteric materials, a similar polarizer can be obtained even in combination of different types (which are of a right hand twist and a left hand twist) in a way such that according to a similar way of thinking, a retardation is zero or  $\lambda$  if a front retardation is inclined at  $\lambda/2$ , whereas the similar polarizer is unprofitable since a problem arises because of anisotropy or coloring abnormality according to an azimuth of the inclined axis. From such a viewpoint, it is preferable to combine members of the same type (between only members with a right hand twist or only members with a left hand twist).

A proper cholesteric liquid crystal may be used as a cholesteric liquid crystal constituting a circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) without imposing any specific limitation in the present invention. Examples thereof that are named include: a liquid crystal polymer exhibiting a cholesteric liquid crystallinity at a high temperature; a polymerized liquid crystal obtained by polymerizing a liquid crystal monomer, and a chiral agent and an alignment agent, when both are required, with illumination of ionizing radiation such as an electron beam, ultraviolet or the like, or with heating; and a mixture thereof. While a liquid crystallinity may be either lyotropic or thermotropic, a thermotropic liquid crystal is desirable from the view point of ease of control and formability of monodomain.

Formation of a cholesteric liquid crystal layer can be

performed by means of a method in conformity with a conventional alignment treatment. Exemplified are: a method in which a liquid crystal polymer is developed on a proper alignment film selected from the group: an alignment film obtained by being subjected to a rubbing treatment with a rayon cloth or the like on a film made of polyimide, polyvinyl alcohol, polyester, polyarylate, polyamide imide, polyether imide or the like formed on a support base material having as low a birefringence retardation as possible such as triacetyl cellulose, amorphous polyolefin or the like; an alignment film made of an obliquely evaporated layer made of SiO<sub>2</sub>; an alignment film performed stretching or the like, and the liquid crystal polymer is heated at a temperature of a glass transition temperature or higher and lower than an isotropic phase transition temperature and cooled at a temperature lower than the glass transition temperature in a planar alignment state of the liquid crystal polymer molecules into a glassy state to thereby form a fixed layer in which the alignment is fixed; and other methods.

Film formation of a liquid crystal polymer can be performed by means of a method in which a liquid crystal polymer is developed into a thin film using a solution of the liquid crystal polymer with a solvent with one of the following techniques: such as a spin coating method; a roll coating method, a flow coating method; a printing method; a dip coating method; a flow film forming method; a bar coating method; a gravure printing method and others, to further dry the thin film, when required. Examples of the solvent that can be properly used include: methylene chloride, cyclohexanone, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethane, N-methylpyrrolidone, tetrahydrofuran and others.

One of methods can be adopted in which a heat-melt of a liquid crystal polymer and preferably a heat-melt in a state



exhibiting an isotropic phase is developed in a procedure in conformity with a procedure as described above, the developed film is further developed to a thinner film while a melting temperature is maintained, if necessary, and the thinner film is then solidified.

5 The one method is a method using no solvent; therefore, a liquid crystal polymer can be developed by a method good in hygiene in a working environment as well. Note that in development of a liquid crystal polymer, there can be adopted a superimposition scheme for cholesteric liquid crystal layers with alignment films interposed  
10 between layers for the purpose to realize a thinner, if necessary.

One of the optical layers can also be separated from a support base material/an alignment base material therefore used in film formation and transferred onto another optical material for use when required.

15 In the optical element (A) of the invention, the cholesteric liquid crystal layer as described above or the like is typically used as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) for the combination of the short wavelength sides opposing each other. When three or more pieces of the circular-polarization-type-  
20 reflection polarizer (a) are used, however, the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) other than the above combination may be a laminate of the linear-polarization-type-reflection polarizer and a  $\lambda/4$  plate. A single piece of such a laminate or two or more pieces of such a laminate may be used.

25 Examples of the linear-polarization-type-reflection polarizer include: a grid type polarizer; a multilayer thin film laminate with two or more layers made of two or more kinds of materials having a difference between refractive indexes; evaporated multilayer thin film having different refractive indexes used in a beam splitter or  
30 the like; a multi-birefringence layer thin film laminate with two or

more layers made of two or more kinds of materials each having birefringence; a stretched resin laminate with two or more layers using two or more kinds of resins each having a birefringence; a polarizer separating linearly polarized light by reflecting/transmitting linearly polarized light in the axis directions perpendicular to each other; and others.

A uniaxially stretched multilayer laminate can be used that is obtained by uniaxially stretching a multilayer laminate obtained by alternately laminating materials generating a retardation by stretching represented by polyethylene naphthalate, polyethylene terephthalate and polycarbonate; and resins each generating a low retardation, such as an acrylic resin represented by polymethacrylate; and a norbornene resin and others represented by ARTON manufactured by JSR Corp.

When as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) that is the combination of a linear-polarization-type-reflection polarizer and a  $\lambda/4$  plate is used for the lowermost layer (for example, as the first polarizer (a) of the two laminated polarizers (a) from the backlight side), the linear-polarization-type-reflection polarizer and the  $\lambda/4$  plate are arranged in this order from the backlight side. When the combination is used for the uppermost layer (for example, as the two polarizer (a) of the two laminated polarizers (a) from the backlight side), the  $\lambda/4$  plate and the linear-polarization-type-reflection polarizer are arranged in this order from the backlight side. When the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) that is the combination of a linear-polarization-type-reflection polarizer and a  $\lambda/4$  plate is used for the uppermost layer, the  $\lambda/4$  plate (B) does not have to be placed on the optical element (A) as shown in Fig. 4, 5 or 6.

(Retardation Layer (b))

A retardation layer (b) may be placed between the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizers (a). The retardation layer (b) has a retardation of substantially zero in the front direction. The front retardation is preferably at most  $\lambda/10$  for the purpose of maintaining vertically-incident polarized light.

The retardation layer (b) has a retardation of at least  $\lambda/8$  with respect to incident light at an angle of  $30^\circ$  relative to the normal direction. Ideally, the retardation layers (b) having a retardation of  $\lambda/2$  is effective. In a case the cholesteric liquid crystal layer is used as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer, however, the cholesteric liquid crystal layer itself has certain retardation. Therefore, the state of polarization of transmitted light through the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer can also vary due to the C-plate-like birefringence of the reflection polarizer itself. Thus, with respect to the retardation of the generally inserted C-plate measured at the specific angle, it is preferred that the sum of the retardations of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer and the C-plate should be about  $\lambda/2$  for transmission of incident light.

If the cholesteric liquid crystal layer is used as the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a), and the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) is thick enough to function as a retardation layer only by the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer, the retardation layer (b) is not essential.

Any of materials can be used in the retardation layers (b) without a specific limitation as far as it has an optical characteristic as described above. Exemplified are: a layer having a fixed planar alignment state of a cholesteric liquid crystal having a selective reflection wavelength in a region outside a visible light region (ranging from 380 nm to 780 nm); a layer having a fixed

homeotropic alignment state of a rod-like liquid crystal; a layer using columnar alignment or nematic alignment of a discotic liquid crystal; a layer in which a negative uniaxial crystal is aligned in a plane; a layer made of a biaxially aligned polymer film; and others.

5 Examples thereof also include films produced with at least one polymer selected from the group consisting of polyamide, polyimide, polyester, poly(etherketone), poly(amide-imide), and poly(ester-imide). These films can be obtained through a process including the steps of dissolving the polymer in a solvent, applying  
10 the resulting solution to a substrate, and drying the solution. The substrate is preferably made of a material whose rate of change in dimension is at most 1% in the drying process. Examples thereof also include layers of a nematic or discotic liquid crystal whose alignment direction is fixed so as to continuously vary in the  
15 thickness direction.

A C-plate having a fixed planar alignment state of a cholesteric liquid crystal having a selective reflection wavelength in a region outside the visible light region (ranging from 380 nm to 780 nm) is desirable to have no coloring abnormality in the visible  
20 light region with respect to a selective reflection wavelength of a cholesteric liquid crystal. Hence, a necessity arises for a selective reflection light not to be in the visible region. Selective reflection is specially determined by a cholesteric chiral pitch and a refractive index of a liquid crystal. A value of a central wavelength  
25 in selective reflection may be in the near infrared region, whereas it is more desirably in an ultraviolet region of 350 nm or less because of an influence of optical rotation exerted or occurrence of a slightly complex phenomenon. Formation of a cholesteric liquid crystal layer is performed in a similar way to that in formation of a  
30 cholesteric liquid crystal layer in the reflection polarizer described

above.

A C-plate having a fixed homeotropic alignment state is made of a liquid crystalline thermoplastic resin showing a nematic liquid crystallinity at a high temperature; a polymerized liquid crystal obtained by polymerizing a liquid crystal monomer and an alignment agent, when required, under illumination with ionizing radiation such as an electron beam, ultraviolet or the like, or with heating; or a mixture thereof. While a liquid crystallinity may be either lyotropic or thermotropic, a thermotropic liquid crystal is desirable from the view point of ease of control and formability of monodomain. A homeotropic orientation is obtained for example in a procedure in which a birefringent material described above is coated on a film made of a vertically aligned film (such as a film of a long chain alkylsilane) and a liquid crystal state is produced and fixed in the film.

As a C-plate using a discotic liquid crystal, there is available a plate obtained by producing and fixing a nematic phase or a columnar phase in a discotic liquid crystal material having an optically negative uniaxiality such as a phthalocyanines or a triphenylene compounds each having an in-plane spread molecule as a liquid crystal material. Inorganic layered compounds each with a negative uniaxiality are detailed in a publication of JP-A No. 6-82777 and others.

A C-plate using a biaxial alignment of a polymer film can be obtained by one of the following methods, in which a polymer film having positive refractive index anisotropy is biaxially stretched in a good balance; in which a thermoplastic resin is pressed; and in which a C-plate is cut off from a parallel aligned crystal.

Each retardation layer (b) may be made of a single piece of retardation plate or may be made of two or more pieces of

retardation plates for the desired retardation.

**(Lamination of Layers)**

Lamination of each of the layers may be realized only by being laminated on a preceding layer, while it is preferable to laminate the layers with an adhesive agent or a pressure-sensitive adhesive agent from the viewpoint of workability and light utilization efficiency. In that case, it is desirable from the viewpoint of suppressed surface reflection that an adhesive agent or a pressure-sensitive adhesive agent is transparent and does not have absorption in the visible light region, and have refractive indexes closest possible to refractive indexes of the layers. Preferably used from the view point are an acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive agent and the like. The following methods can be adopted: one method in which each of the layers forms monodomain with the help of an alignment film separately from the others and sequentially laminated by transfer the layers onto a light transparent base material; and the other in which each of the layers is sequentially formed directly on a preceding layer while forming an alignment film or the like for alignment in a proper manner.

It is possible to further add particles for adjusting diffusibility, when required, to thereby impart isotropic scatterability, and to properly add an ultraviolet absorbent, an antioxidant, and a surfactant for a purpose to impartation of a leveling property in film formation, in each of the layers and (pressure-sensitive) adhesive layers.

**(Condensing Backlight System)**

A diffuse reflection plate is preferably placed on the lower side of a light guide plate constituting the light source (on the side opposite to the side where a liquid crystal cell is placed). The light

to be reflected by the collimating film is mainly composed of obliquely incident light components. Such light components are specularly reflected by the collimating film and allowed to return to the backlight direction. If the reflecting plate on the back side  
5 is highly specularly reflective, the angle of reflection will be maintained so that the light components cannot go out in the front direction to be lost. Thus, the diffuse reflection plate is preferably placed such that the angle of reflection of the returning reflected light cannot be maintained and that components scattered and  
10 reflected in the front direction can be increased.

An appropriate diffusing plate is preferably placed between the optical element (A: the collimating film) of the invention and the backlight source (D). In such a configuration, obliquely incident lights are reflected and scattered near the light guide of  
15 the backlight, and part of the lights are scattered in the vertical direction so that the light reuse efficiency can be increased. The diffusing plate may be a product having an irregular surface or may be produced by embedding fine particles with different refractive indices in a resin or any other method. The diffusing plate may be  
20 sandwiched between the optical element (the collimating film) and the backlight or may be laminated with paste to the collimating film.

If a liquid crystal cell laminated to the optical element (the collimating film) with paste is placed in the vicinity of the  
25 backlight, Newton's rings could be generated at a gap between the film surface and the backlight. If a diffusing plate having an irregular surface is placed on the light-guide-side surface of the optical element (the collimating film) of the invention, the generation of such Newton's rings can be controlled. Alternatively,  
30 the surface itself of the optical element (the collimating film) of

the invention may be processed to form a layer capable of serving as an irregular structure and a light-diffusing structure at the same time.

**(Liquid Crystal Displays)**

5       The optical element is preferably applied to a liquid crystal display comprising a liquid crystal cell and polarizing plates provided on both sides of the liquid crystal cell. The optical element may be provided on the polarizing plate on the light source side of the liquid crystal cell, for example, as shown in Fig.

10   6. For the sake of convenience, only the polarizing plate (C) on the light source side of the liquid crystal panel is shown in Fig. 6.

Referring to Fig. 6, the optical element (A) is laminated on the polarizing plate (C) through a  $\lambda/4$  plate (B). The  $\lambda/4$  plate (B) converts circularly-polarized light from the optical element (A) into  
15 linearly-polarized light, which enters the polarizing plate (C). The  $\lambda/4$  plate (B) and/or the polarizing plate (C) may be preliminarily laminated to form the optical element of the invention.

A diffusing plate that exhibits neither backward scattering nor depolarization may be laminated on the viewer side of the  
20 liquid crystal cell of the liquid crystal display having the combined collimating backlight. In such a configuration, lights with good display characteristics in or near the front direction can be diffused so that uniform and good display characteristics can be shown over all viewing angles and thus the viewing angle can be  
25 expanded.

A viewing angle magnifying film used here is a diffusion plate having substantially no backscattering. A diffusion plate can be provided with a diffusion pressure-sensitive material. An arrangement place thereof can be used above or below a polarizing  
30 plate on the viewer side of the liquid crystal display. In order to



prevent reduction in contrast due to an influence such as bleeding of pixels or a slightly remaining backscattering, the diffusion plate is desirably provided in a layer at a position closest possible to a cell such as between a polarizing plate and a liquid crystal cell. In this case, it is desirable to use a film that does not substantially cancel polarization. A fine particle distribution type diffusion plate is preferably used, which is disclosed in, for example, the publications of JP-A No. 2000-347006 and JP-A No. 2000-347007.

In a case where a viewing angle magnifying film is disposed outside of a polarizing plate on the viewer side of a liquid crystal cell, a viewing angle compensating retardation plate may not be used especially if a TN liquid crystal cell is used since collimated lights are transmitted through a liquid crystal cell and through the polarizing plate. If an STN liquid crystal cell is used in the case, it has only to use a retardation film that is well compensated with respect to a front characteristic. Since, in this case, a viewing angle magnifying film has a surface exposed to air, a type having a refractive effect due to a surface profile can also be employed.

On the other hand, in a case where a viewing angle magnifying film is inserted between a polarizing plate and a liquid crystal cell, light is diffused light at the stage where light is transmitted through the polarizing plate. If a TN liquid crystal is used, a necessity arises for compensating a viewing angle characteristic of the polarizer itself. In this case, it is preferable to insert a retardation plate to compensate a viewing angle characteristic of a polarizing plate between the polarizing plate and the viewing angle magnifying film. If an STN liquid crystal is used, it is preferable to insert a retardation plate to compensate a viewing angle characteristic of the polarizing plate in addition to a front retardation compensation for the STN liquid crystal.

In a case of a viewing angle magnifying film having a regular structure in the interior thereof such as a microlens array or a hologram film, both conventionally having been available, interference has occurred with a fine structure such as a microlens array, a prism array, a louver, a micromirror array or the like that is included in a black matrix of a liquid crystal display or a collimation system of a conventional backlight to thereby cause a moiré pattern with ease. Since in a collimating film in this invention, a regular structure is not visually recognized in a plane thereof and emitted light has no regularity modulation, no necessity arises for consideration of matching with a viewing angle magnifying film or an arrangement sequence. Therefore, a viewing angle magnifying film has a lot of options since no specific limitation is imposed thereon, if neither interference nor a moiré pattern occurs with a pixel black matrix of a liquid crystal display.

In this invention, as viewing angle magnifying films, preferably used are a light scattering plate, having no substantial backscattering and not canceling polarization, which is described in any of the publications of JP-A Nos. 2000-347006 and 2000-347007 and which has a haze in the range of 80% to 90%. Any of layers each of which has a regular structure in the interior thereof such as a hologram sheet, a micropism array, a microlens array or the like can be used, if neither interference nor a moiré pattern occurs with a pixel black matrix of a liquid crystal display.

#### (Other Materials)

Note that various other kinds of optical layers are properly employed according a common method to thereby, manufacture a liquid crystal display.

A  $\lambda/4$  plate in use is a proper retardation plate adapted for a purpose of use. The  $\lambda/4$  plate can control an optical characteristic

such as a retardation in lamination of two or more kinds of retardation plates. Examples of retardation plates include: birefringent films obtained by stretching films made of proper polymers such as polycarbonate, norbornene resin, polyvinyl alcohol, polystyrene, polymethylmethacrylate, polypropylene, other polyolefins, polyarylate, polyamide and others; alignment films each made of a liquid crystal material such as a liquid crystal polymer; alignment layers each made of a liquid crystal material supported by a film; and others. In general, the  $\lambda/4$  plate preferably has a thickness of 0.5 to 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , particularly preferably of 1 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

A retardation plate functioning as a  $\lambda/4$  plate in a broad wavelength range such as the visible light region can be obtained by a method in which, for example, a retardation layer functioning as a  $\lambda/4$  plate for monochromatic light with a wavelength of 550 nm, a retardation layer exhibiting another retardation characteristic, for example a retardation layer functioning as a  $\lambda/2$  plate are superimposed one on the other, or the like method. Therefore, a retardation plate inserted between a polarizing plate and a brightness enhancement film may be made with one, or two or more retardation layers.

A polarizing plate having a protective film on one side or both sides of a polarizer is usually used.

A polarizer is not limited especially but various kinds of polarizer may be used. As a polarizer, for example, a film that is uniaxially stretched after having dichromatic substances, such as iodine and dichromatic dye, absorbed to hydrophilic high molecular weight polymer films, such as polyvinyl alcohol type film, partially formalized polyvinyl alcohol type film, and ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer type partially saponified film; poly-ene type

orientation films, such as dehydrated polyvinyl alcohol and dehydrochlorinated polyvinyl chloride, etc. may be mentioned. In these, a polyvinyl alcohol type film on which dichromatic materials such as iodine is absorbed and oriented after stretched is suitably used. Although thickness of polarizer is not especially limited, the thickness of about 5 to 80  $\mu\text{m}$  is commonly adopted.

A polarizer that is uniaxially stretched after a polyvinyl alcohol type film dyed with iodine is obtained by stretching a polyvinyl alcohol film by 3 to 7 times the original length, after dipped and dyed in aqueous solution of iodine. If needed the film may also be dipped in aqueous solutions, such as boric acid and potassium iodide, which may include zinc sulfate, zinc chloride. Furthermore, before dyeing, the polyvinyl alcohol type film may be dipped in water and rinsed if needed. By rinsing polyvinyl alcohol type film with water, effect of preventing un-uniformity, such as unevenness of dyeing, is expected by making polyvinyl alcohol type film swelled in addition that also soils and blocking inhibitors on the polyvinyl alcohol type film surface may be washed off. Stretching may be applied after dyed with iodine or may be applied concurrently, or conversely dyeing with iodine may be applied after stretching. Stretching is applicable in aqueous solutions, such as boric acid and potassium iodide, and in water bath.

As the transparent protective film prepared on one side or both sides of the polarizer, materials is excellent in transparency, mechanical strength, heat stability, water shielding property, isotropy, etc. may be preferably used. As materials of the above-mentioned transparent protective film, for example, polyester type polymers, such as polyethylene terephthalate and polyethylenenaphthalate; cellulose type polymers, such as diacetyl cellulose and triacetyl cellulose; acrylics type polymer, such as

poly methylmethacrylate; styrene type polymers, such as polystyrene and acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer (AS resin); polycarbonate type polymer may be mentioned. Besides, as examples of the polymer forming a protective film, polyolefin type polymers, such as polyethylene, polypropylene, polyolefin that has cyclo- type or norbornene structure, ethylene-propylene copolymer; vinyl chloride type polymer; amide type polymers, such as nylon and aromatic polyamide; imide type polymers; sulfone type polymers; polyether sulfone type polymers; polyether-ether ketone type polymers; poly phenylene sulfide type polymers; vinyl alcohol type polymer; vinylidene chloride type polymers; vinyl butyral type polymers; arylate type polymers; polyoxymethylene type polymers; epoxy type polymers; or blend polymers of the above-mentioned polymers may be mentioned as a . Films made of heat curing type or ultraviolet ray curing type resins, such as acryl based, urethane based, acryl urethane based, epoxy based, and silicone based, etc. may be mentioned as materials of the above-mentioned transparent protective film.

Moreover, as is described in Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 2001-343529 (WO 01/37007), polymer films, for example, resin compositions including (A) thermoplastic resins having substituted and/or non-substituted imido group in side chain, and (B) thermoplastic resins having substituted and/or non-substituted phenyl and nitrile group in side chain may be mentioned. As an illustrative example, a film may be mentioned that is made of a resin composition including alternating copolymer comprising iso-butylene and N-methyl maleimide, and acrylonitrile-styrene copolymer. A film comprising mixture extruded article of resin compositions etc. may be used.

In general, a thickness of the protection film, which can be

determined arbitrarily, is about 1 to 500  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 1 to 300  $\mu\text{m}$ , and especially preferably 5 to 200  $\mu\text{m}$  in viewpoint of strength, work handling and thin layer

Moreover, it is preferable that the protective film may have as little coloring as possible. Accordingly, a protective film having a retardation value in a film thickness direction represented by  $R_{th} = [(n_x + n_y) / 2 - n_z] \times d$  of -90 nm to +75 nm (where,  $n_x$  and  $n_y$  represent principal indices of refraction in a film plane,  $n_z$  represents refractive index in a film thickness direction, and  $d$  represents a film thickness) may be preferably used. Thus, coloring (optical coloring) of polarizing plate resulting from a protective film may mostly be cancelled using a protective film having a retardation value ( $R_{th}$ ) of -90 nm to +75 nm in a thickness direction. The retardation value ( $R_{th}$ ) in a thickness direction is preferably -80 nm to +60 nm, and especially preferably -70 nm to +45 nm.

As a protective film, if polarization property and durability are taken into consideration, cellulose based polymer, such as triacetyl cellulose, is preferable, and especially triacetyl cellulose film is suitable. In addition, when the protective films are provided on both sides of the polarizer, the protective films comprising same polymer material may be used on both of a front side and a back side, and the protective films comprising different polymer materials etc. may be used. Adhesives are used for adhesion processing of the above described polarizer and the protective film. As adhesives, isocyanate derived adhesives, polyvinyl alcohol derived adhesives, gelatin derived adhesives, vinyl polymers derived latex type, aqueous polyurethane based adhesives, aqueous polyesters derived adhesives, etc. may be mentioned.

A hard coat layer may be prepared, or antireflection

processing, processing aiming at sticking prevention, diffusion or anti glare may be performed onto the face on which the polarizing film of the above described transparent protective film has not been adhered.

5       A hard coat processing is applied for the purpose of protecting the surface of the polarizing plate from damage, and this hard coat film may be formed by a method in which, for example, a curable coated film with excellent hardness, slide property etc. is added on the surface of the transparent protective  
10 film using suitable ultraviolet curable type resins, such as acrylic type and silicone type resins. Antireflection processing is applied for the purpose of antireflection of outdoor daylight on the surface of a polarizing plate and it may be prepared by forming an antireflection film according to the conventional method etc.  
15 Besides, a sticking prevention processing is applied for the purpose of adherence prevention with adjoining layer.

      In addition, an anti glare processing is applied in order to prevent a disadvantage that outdoor daylight reflects on the surface of a polarizing plate to disturb visual recognition of  
20 transmitting light through the polarizing plate, and the processing may be applied, for example, by giving a fine concavo-convex structure to a surface of the protective film using, for example, a suitable method, such as rough surfacing treatment method by sandblasting or embossing and a method of combining transparent  
25 fine particle. As a fine particle combined in order to form a fine concavo-convex structure on the above-mentioned surface, transparent fine particles whose average particle size is 0.5 to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , for example, such as inorganic type fine particles that may have conductivity comprising silica, alumina, titania, zirconia, tin  
30 oxides, indium oxides, cadmium oxides, antimony oxides, etc., and

organic type fine particles comprising cross-linked of non-cross-linked polymers may be used. When forming fine concavo-convex structure on the surface, the amount of fine particle used is usually about 2 to 50 weight parts to the transparent resin 100 weight parts that forms the fine concavo-convex structure on the surface, and preferably 5 to 25 weight parts. An anti glare layer may serve as a diffusion layer (viewing angle expanding function etc.) for diffusing transmitting light through the polarizing plate and expanding a viewing angle etc.

In addition, the above-mentioned antireflection layer, sticking prevention layer, diffusion layer, anti glare layer, etc. may be built in the protective film itself, and also they may be prepared as an optical layer different from the transparent protective film.

A retardation plate is laminated on a polarizing plate as a viewing angle compensating film and used as a wide viewing angle polarizing plate. A viewing angle compensating film is a film for magnifying a viewing angle so as to enable an image to be viewed with relatively sharpness even in a case where a screen image of a liquid crystal display is viewed not in a direction normal to the screen but in a slightly oblique direction relative to the screen.

As such viewing angle compensating retardation plates, there are available, in addition thereto, a film having a birefringence obtained by a biaxially stretching treatment, a stretching treatment in two directions perpendicular to each other or the like and a biaxially stretched film such as an inclined alignment film. As inclined alignment film, for example, a film obtained using a method in which a heat shrinking film is adhered to a polymer film, and then the combined film is heated and stretched or shrunk under a condition of being influenced by a shrinking force, or a film that is oriented in oblique direction may



be mentioned. The viewing angle compensation film is suitably combined for the purpose of prevention of coloring caused by change of visible angle based on retardation by liquid crystal cell etc. and of expansion of viewing angle with good visibility.

5 Besides, a compensation plate in which an optical anisotropy layer consisting of an alignment layer of liquid crystal polymer, especially consisting of an inclined alignment layer of discotic liquid crystal polymer is supported with triacetyl cellulose film may preferably be used from a viewpoint of attaining a wide  
10 viewing angle with good visibility.

No specific limitation is, in addition to the above described condition, imposed on optical layers laminated when being actually used and there can be used one, or two or more optical layers that have an opportunity to be used in formation of a liquid crystal  
15 display and others, such as a reflection plate and a transflective plate. Examples thereof especially include: a reflection type polarizing plate and a transflective type polarizing plate obtained by laminating a reflection plate and a transflective plate, respectively, on an elliptic polarizing plate or a circular polarizing  
20 plate.

A reflective layer is prepared on a polarizing plate to give a reflection type polarizing plate, and this type of plate is used for a liquid crystal display in which an incident light from a view side (display side) is reflected to give a display. This type of plate does  
25 not require built-in light sources, such as a backlight, but has an advantage that a liquid crystal display may easily be made thinner. A reflection type polarizing plate may be formed using suitable methods, such as a method in which a reflective layer of metal etc. is, if required, attached to one side of a polarizing plate through a  
30 transparent protective layer etc.

As an example of a reflection type polarizing plate, a plate may be mentioned on which, if required, a reflective layer is formed using a method of attaching a foil and vapor deposition film of reflective metals, such as aluminum, to one side of a matte  
5 treated protective film. Moreover, a different type of plate with a fine concavo-convex structure on the surface obtained by mixing fine particle into the above-mentioned protective film, on which a reflective layer of concavo-convex structure is prepared, may be mentioned. The reflective layer that has the above-mentioned fine  
10 concavo-convex structure diffuses incident light by random reflection to prevent directivity and glaring appearance, and has an advantage of controlling unevenness of light and darkness etc. Moreover, the protective film containing the fine particle has an advantage that unevenness of light and darkness may be controlled  
15 more effectively, as a result that an incident light and its reflected light that is transmitted through the film are diffused. A reflective layer with fine concavo-convex structure on the surface effected by a surface fine concavo-convex structure of a protective film may be formed by a method of attaching a metal to the surface  
20 of a transparent protective layer directly using, for example, suitable methods of a vacuum evaporation method, such as a vacuum deposition method, an ion plating method, and a sputtering method, and a plating method etc.

Instead of a method in which a reflection plate is directly  
25 given to the protective film of the above-mentioned polarizing plate, a reflection plate may also be used as a reflective sheet constituted by preparing a reflective layer on the suitable film for the transparent film. In addition, since a reflective layer is usually made of metal, it is desirable that the reflective side is  
30 covered with a protective film or a polarizing plate etc. when used,

from a viewpoint of preventing deterioration in reflectance by oxidation, of maintaining an initial reflectance for a long period of time and of avoiding preparation of a protective layer separately etc.

5           In addition, a transflective type polarizing plate may be obtained by preparing the above-mentioned reflective layer as a transflective type reflective layer, such as a half-mirror etc. that reflects and transmits light. A transflective type polarizing plate is usually prepared in the backside of a liquid crystal cell and it  
10   may form a liquid crystal display of a type in which a picture is displayed by an incident light reflected from a view side (display side) when used in a comparatively well-lighted atmosphere. And this unit displays a picture, in a comparatively dark atmosphere, using embedded type light sources, such as a back light built in  
15   backside of a transflective type polarizing plate. That is, the transflective type polarizing plate is useful to obtain of a liquid crystal display of the type that saves energy of light sources, such as a back light, in a well-lighted atmosphere, and can be used with a built-in light source if needed in a comparatively dark  
20   atmosphere etc.

Moreover, the polarizing plate may consist of multi-layered film of laminated layers of a polarizing plate and two of more of optical layers as the above-mentioned separated type polarizing plate. Therefore, a polarizing plate may be a reflection type  
25   elliptically polarizing plate or a transflective type elliptically polarizing plate, etc. in which the above-mentioned reflection type polarizing plate or a transflective type polarizing plate is combined with above described retardation plate respectively.

The elliptically polarizing plate or a reflection type  
30   elliptically polarizing plate is laminate of a polarizing plate or a

reflection type polarizing plate with a retardation plate in appropriately combination. While the elliptically polarizing plate or the likes described above can be formed by sequentially laminating layers such that in combination of the (reflection type) polarizing plate and the retardation plate one at a time in a manufacturing process for a liquid crystal display, an optical film such as an elliptically polarizing plate or the like obtained by lamination in advance has an advantage of being excellent in quality stability, workability in lamination and others and enabling a production efficiency of a liquid crystal display to be improved.

A pressure-sensitive adhesive layer or an adhesive layer can also be provided in an optical element of this invention. A pressure-sensitive layer can be used for adherence to a liquid crystal cell and in addition, is used in lamination of optical layers. In adherence of the optical film, the optical axis thereof can be set at a proper arrangement angle in adaptation for a retardation characteristic as a target.

In the polarizing plate mentioned above and the optical film in which at least one layer of the polarizing plate is laminated, an adhesive layer may also be prepared for adhesion with other members, such as a liquid crystal cell etc.

As the pressure sensitive adhesive agent or the adhesive agent is not especially limited. For example, polymers such as acrylic type polymers; silicone type polymers; polyesters, polyurethanes, polyamides, polyvinyl ethers, vinyl acetate/vinyl chloride copolymers, modified polyolefines, epoxy type; and rubber type such as fluorine type, natural rubber, synthetic rubber may be suitably selected as a base polymer. Especially, the one which is excellent in optical transparency, showing adhesion characteristics with moderate wettability, cohesiveness and

adhesive property and has outstanding weather resistance, heat resistance, etc. may be preferably used.

The pressure sensitive adhesive agent or the adhesive agent adhesive may contain cross-linking agent according to a base polymer. And the adhesive agent adhesive may contain additives, for example, such as natural or synthetic resins, adhesive resins, glass fibers, glass beads, metal powder, fillers comprising other inorganic powder etc., pigments, colorants and antioxidants. Moreover, it may be an adhesive layer that contains fine particle and shows optical diffusion nature.

An adhesive agent and a pressure-sensitive adhesive agent each are usually used as an adhesive agent solution of a base polymer or a composition thereof dissolved or dispersed in a solvent at a solid matter concentration of the order in the range of from 10 to 50 wt%. An organic solvent can be properly selected from the group consisting of toluene, ethyl acetate and others; water; or others, so as to be adapted for a kind of an adhesive agent for use.

An adhesive layer and pressure-sensitive adhesive layer may also be prepared on one side or both sides of a polarizing plate or an optical film as a layer in which pressure sensitive adhesives with different composition or different kind etc. are laminated together. Moreover, when adhesive layers are prepared on both sides, adhesive layers that have different compositions, different kinds or thickness, etc. may also be used on front side and backside of a polarizing plate or an optical film. Thickness of an adhesive layer may be suitably determined depending on a purpose of usage or adhesive strength, etc., and generally is 1 to 500  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably 5 to 200  $\mu\text{m}$ , and more preferably 10 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

A temporary separator is attached to an exposed side of an

adhesive layer to prevent contamination etc., until it is practically used. Thereby, it can be prevented that foreign matter contacts adhesive layer in usual handling. As a separator, without taking the above-mentioned thickness conditions into consideration, for example, suitable conventional sheet materials that is coated, if necessary, with release agents, such as silicone type, long chain alkyl type, fluorine type release agents, and molybdenum sulfide may be used. As a suitable sheet material, plastics films, rubber sheets, papers, cloths, no woven fabrics, nets, foamed sheets and metallic foils or laminated sheets thereof may be used.

In addition, in the present invention, ultraviolet absorbing property may be given to the above-mentioned each layer, such as a polarizer for a polarizing plate, a transparent protective film and an optical film etc. and an adhesive layer, using a method of adding UV absorbents, such as salicylic acid ester type compounds, benzophenol type compounds, benzotriazol type compounds, cyanoacrylate type compounds, and nickel complex salt type compounds.

### Examples

Description will be given of the present invention showing examples, while this invention is not restricted to the examples shown below.

Note that as to a front retardation, a direction in which an in-plane refractive index is maximized is referred to as X axis, a direction perpendicular to the X axis as Y axis and the thickness direction of a film as Z axis, and refractive indexes in the axis directions as  $n_x$ ,  $n_y$  and  $n_z$ , respectively; and from the refractive indices  $n_x$ ,  $n_y$  and  $n_z$  at 550 nm measured with an automatic birefringence measuring instrument (manufactured by Oji Scientific Instruments with a trade name of automatic

birefringence meter KOBRA21ADH) and a thickness  $d$  (nm) of a retardation layer, a front retardation:  $(n_x - n_y) \times d$  was calculated.

The retardation of the film inclined by  $30^\circ$  relative to the normal direction can be measured with the above automatic birefringence measuring instrument. The oblique retardation value is  $(n_x - n_y) \times d$  in the inclined position of the film. The above automatic birefringence measuring instrument can be used for measurement at an incident angle of  $0$  to  $50^\circ$ .

A spectrophotometer (Instantaneous Multisystem MCPD-2000 manufactured by Otsuka Electronics Co., Ltd.) was used to measure a reflection spectrum, from which the wavelength band having half of the maximum reflectivity was determined as the reflection wavelength band.

#### Example 1

##### (Circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a))

The circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) used was a laminate of cholesteric liquid crystal layers having selective reflection wavelength bands with central wavelengths of  $400$  nm,  $550$  nm and  $630$  nm, respectively, arranged in this order. The cholesteric liquid crystal layers had thicknesses of  $1$   $\mu\text{m}$ ,  $1.2$   $\mu\text{m}$  and  $1.3$   $\mu\text{m}$ , respectively, in this order.

##### (Retardation Layer (b))

A photopolymerizable nematic liquid crystal monomer (LC242 manufactured by BASF Ltd.), a chiral agent (LC756 manufactured by BASF Ltd.), a photoinitiator (Irgacure 907 manufactured by Ciba Specialty Chemicals Inc.), and a solvent (toluene) were prepared and mixed to form a coating liquid for providing a center wavelength of  $350$  nm for selective reflection.

The coating liquid was applied to a commercially available

polyethylene terephthalate film with a wire bar so as to provide a post-drying coating thickness of 4  $\mu\text{m}$ , and then the solvent was dried off. Thereafter, the liquid crystal monomer was once heated to its isotropic transition temperature and then gradually cooled to form a layer having a uniform alignment state. The resulting film was exposed to UV so that the alignment state was fixed and a C-plate layer (negative) was formed. With respect to light with a wavelength of 550 nm, the retardation of the C-plate was measured to be 2 nm in the front direction and to be 220 nm in the thickness direction. When the incident light was inclined by 30°, the retardation was measured to be 60 nm.

**(Optical Element (A))**

A first piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was placed on the backlight side in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side (the side having a central wavelength of 630 nm) faced downward. Four pieces of the C-plate were laminated thereon via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive so as to provide a retardation of 880 nm in the thickness direction. The laminate of the four pieces of the C-plate had a retardation of 140 nm, which was a measurement with respect to incident light inclined by 30°. A second piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was laminated on the laminate via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side faced upward (the viewer side) so that an optical element (A) was obtained.

A polycarbonate retardation plate (a  $\lambda/4$  plate) with a front retardation of 130 nm was laminated on the optical element (A) via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive. A backlight-side polarizing plate (SEG 1425DU manufactured by Nitto Denko Corporation) for a liquid



crystal display was placed thereon in such a manner that the direction of its transmission axis was paralleled with the direction of the axis of the linearly polarized light to be transmitted so that a condensing and collimating system was formed. Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the product of Example 1.

#### Comparative Example 1

An optical element (A) was obtained using the process of Example 1 except that the second piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was laminated in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side faced downward (the backlight side). The retardation plate ( $\lambda/4$  plate) and the backlight-side polarizing plate were placed using the process of Example 1 so that a condensing and collimating system was formed. Fig. 7 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the product of Comparative Example 1.

#### (Evaluation)

Each condensing and collimating system was evaluated as described below. A light table was used as the backlight. Using EZ Contrast (manufactured by ELDIM Inc.), each system was evaluated for viewing-angle characteristics of brightness and coloration on chromaticity diagram depending on viewing angle. The chromaticity diagram represents the relationship between the degree of the coloration and variations in viewing angle, which shows the color at any viewing angle. A larger shift distance represented by the line between points indicates a larger degree of coloration. Fig. 9 shows the comparison between Example 1 and Comparative Example 1. Fig. 9 indicates that the point shift

distance is smaller in Example 1 than in Comparative Example 1. Each point represents the color at each incident angle. A higher degree of coloring or a larger degree of coloration provides a larger point shift distance. From this, it is apparent that coloration is reduced in Example 1.

## **Example 2**

### **(Circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a))**

The circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) used was a broadband cholesteric liquid crystal layer that had a reflection wavelength band ranging from 400 to 800 nm, continuously varying pitch lengths and a thickness of 6  $\mu\text{m}$ .  
(C-Plate Layer)

The same C-plate layer as in Example 1 was used.

### **(Optical Element (A))**

A first piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was placed on the backlight side in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side (its side on which the cholesteric liquid crystal had a relatively long spiral pitch length) faced downward. Two pieces of the C-plate were laminated thereon via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive so as to provide a retardation of 440 nm in the thickness direction. The laminate of the two pieces of the C-plate had a retardation of 70 nm, which was a measurement with respect to incident light inclined by 30°. A second piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was laminated on the laminate via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side faced upward (the viewer side) so that an optical element (A) was obtained.

A polycarbonate retardation plate (a  $\lambda/4$  plate) with a front retardation of 130 nm was laminated on the optical element (A) via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive. A backlight-side polarizing plate (SEG 1425DU manufactured by Nitto Denko Corporation) for a liquid crystal display was placed thereon in such a manner that the direction of its transmission axis was paralleled with the direction of the axis of the linearly polarized light to be transmitted so that a condensing and collimating system was formed. Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the product of Example 2.

#### Comparative Example 2

An optical element (A) was obtained using the process of Example 2 except that the second piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was laminated in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side faced upward (the backlight side). The retardation plate ( $\lambda/4$  plate) and the backlight-side polarizing plate were placed using the process of Example 2 so that a condensing and collimating system was formed. Fig. 7 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the product of Comparative Example 2.

#### (Evaluation)

Each condensing and collimating system was evaluated as described below. A light table was used as the backlight. Using EZ Contrast (manufactured by ELDIM Inc.), each system was evaluated for viewing-angle characteristics of brightness and coloration on chromaticity diagram depending on viewing angle. The chromaticity diagram represents the relationship between the degree of the coloration and variations in viewing angle, which

shows the color at any viewing angle. A larger shift distance represented by the line between points indicates a larger degree of coloration. Fig. 10 shows the comparison between Example 2 and Comparative Example 2. Fig. 10 indicates that the point shift distance is smaller in Example 2 than in Comparative Example 2. Each point represents the color at each incident angle. A higher degree of coloring or a larger degree of coloration provides a larger point shift distance. From this, it is apparent that coloration is reduced in Example 2.

### Example 3

(Circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a))

The same circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) as in Example 2 was used.

(C-Plate Layer)

A transparent polyimide (6FDA-TFMD) was dissolved in a solvent, and the resulting solution was applied to a substrate so as to provide a post-drying thickness of 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . The solvent was then dried off so that a C-plate layer (negative) was obtained. With respect to light with a wavelength of 550 nm, the retardation of the C-plate was measured to be 2 nm in the front direction and to be 400 nm in the thickness direction. When the incident light was inclined by 30°, the retardation was measured to be 60 nm.

(Optical Element (A))

A first piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was placed on the backlight side in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side (its side on which the cholesteric liquid crystal had a relatively long spiral pitch length) faced downward. The above C-plate was laminated thereon via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive and

after that the substrate was released. A second piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was laminated on the laminate via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side faced upward (the viewer side) so that an optical element (A) was obtained.

A polycarbonate retardation plate (a  $\lambda/4$  plate) with a front retardation of 130 nm was laminated on the optical element (A) via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive. A backlight-side polarizing plate (SEG 1425DU manufactured by Nitto Denko Corporation) for a liquid crystal display was placed thereon in such a manner that the direction of its transmission axis was paralleled with the direction of the axis of the linearly polarized light to be transmitted so that a condensing and collimating system was formed. Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the product of Example 3.

### Comparative Example 3

An optical element (A) was obtained using the process of Example 3 except that the first piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was laminated in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the short wavelength side faced downward (the backlight side) and the second piece of the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was laminated in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the short wavelength side faced upward (the viewer side). The retardation plate ( $\lambda/4$  plate) and the backlight-side polarizing plate were placed using the process of Example 2 so that a condensing and collimating system was formed. Fig. 8 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the

**product of Comparative Example 3.**

**(Evaluation)**

Each condensing and collimating system was evaluated as described below. A light table was used as the backlight. Using  
5 **EZ Contrast (manufactured by ELDIM Inc.), each system was evaluated for viewing-angle characteristics of brightness and coloration on chromaticity diagram depending on viewing angle. The chromaticity diagram represents the relationship between the degree of the coloration and variations in viewing angle, which**  
10 **shows the color at any viewing angle. A larger shift distance represented by the line between points indicates a larger degree of coloration. Fig. 11 shows the comparison between Example 3 and Comparative Example 3. Fig. 11 indicates that the point shift distance is smaller in Example 3 than in Comparative Example 3.**  
15 **Each point represents the color at each incident angle. A higher degree of coloring or a larger degree of coloration provides a larger point shift distance. From this, it is apparent that coloration is reduced in Example 3.**

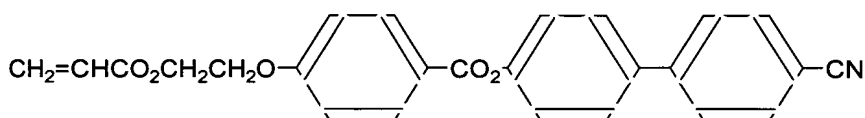
#### **Example 4**

**(Circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a))**

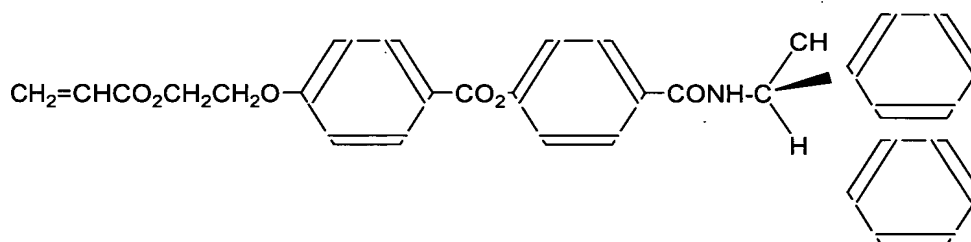
Four layers having different center wavelengths of selective reflection were formed by applying coating liquids each containing each of four types of cholesteric liquid crystal polymers to the  
25 **surface of a polyimide alignment film which was previously formed on a triacetyl cellulose film and subjected to rubbing treatment, so that a broadband circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was obtained. Based on the specification of European Patent Application Laid-Open No. 0834754, four types of cholesteric liquid**  
30 **crystal polymers were prepared which had center wavelengths of**

460 nm, 510 nm, 580 nm, and 660 nm, respectively, of selective reflection.

Each cholesteric liquid crystal polymer was prepared by polymerizing a liquid crystal mixture containing the polymerizable nematic liquid crystal monomer A represented by the following formula:



and the polymerizable chiral agent B represented by the following formula:



in the ratio (weight ratio) as shown in Table 1. Each liquid crystal mixture was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran to form a 33% by weight solution. The solution was then purged with nitrogen in a 60°C environment and mixed with a reaction initiator (azobisisobutyronitrile, 0.5% by weight based on the amount of the mixture) to be polymerized. The resulting polymer was purified by reprecipitating and separating it in diethyl ether. The selective reflection wavelength bands are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Center Wavelength of Selective Reflection (nm)	(Mixing Ratio) Monomer A/ Chiral Agent B	Selective Reflection Wavelength Band (nm)
460 nm	9.2/1	430 to 490 nm
510 nm	10.7/1	480 to 550 nm
580 nm	12.8/1	540 to 620 nm
660 nm	14.9/1	620 to 710 nm

Each cholesteric liquid crystal polymer was dissolved in methylene chloride to form a 10% by weight solution. The solution was applied to an alignment substrate with a wire bar so as to provide a post-drying thickness of about 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . The alignment substrate used was an 80  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick triacetyl cellulose film (TD-TAC manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd) whose surface was coated with an about 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick polyimide layer rubbed with a rayon rubbing cloth. The application was followed by drying at 140°C for 15 minutes. After the heating process was completed, the liquid crystal was cooled and fixed at room temperature to form a thin film.

Each cholesteric liquid crystal polymer was used to form each thin liquid crystal film of each color through the same process, and then the films were bonded together with a transparent isocyanate adhesive AD244 (manufactured by TOKUSHIKI Co., Ltd.). The surfaces of the thin liquid crystal films of colors R and G were bonded together, and then the triacetyl cellulose substrate was separated from the G side. Similarly, the film of color B was bonded to the surface of the thin liquid crystal film of color G, and then the triacetyl cellulose substrate was separated from the R side. Thus, a cholesteric liquid crystal composite layer with a thickness of about 10  $\mu\text{m}$  was obtained in which the four respective liquid crystal layers were arranged in the order from the short wavelength side to the long wavelength side. The circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) consisting of the resulting cholesteric liquid crystal composite layer had a selective reflection function in the range from 430 nm to 710 nm. (C-Plate Layer)

The same C-plate layer as in Example 1 was used.  
(Optical Element (A))



A first piece of the above circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was placed on the backlight side in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side (the side having a central wavelength of 660 nm) faced downward. Four pieces of the above C-plate were laminated thereon with a transparent pressure-sensitive adhesive (No. 7 manufactured by Nitto Denko Corporation, 25  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness) so as to provide a retardation of 880 nm in the thickness direction. A second piece of the above circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer (a) was laminated on the laminate via a transparent pressure-sensitive adhesive (No. 7 manufactured by Nitto Denko Corporation, 25  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness) in such a manner that its side having a selective reflection wavelength band on the long wavelength side faced upward (the viewer side) so that an optical element (A) was obtained.

A polycarbonate retardation plate (a  $\lambda/4$  plate) with a front retardation of 130 nm was laminated on the optical element (A) via a 5  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick adhesive. A backlight-side polarizing plate (SEG 1425DU manufactured by Nitto Denko Corporation) for a liquid crystal display was placed thereon in such a manner that the direction of its transmission axis was aligned with the direction of the axis of the linearly polarized light to be transmitted so that a condensing and collimating system was formed. Fig. 6 is a schematic diagram showing the configuration of the product of Example 1.

(Evaluation)

The condensing and collimating system was evaluated as described below. A light table was used as the backlight. Using EZ Contrast (manufactured by ELDIM Inc.), the system was evaluated for viewing-angle characteristics of brightness and

**coloration on chromaticity diagram depending on viewing angle. The result similar to Example 2 was obtained, coloration was reduced.**

**5 Industrial Applicability**

**The optical element of the invention using the circular-polarization-type-reflection polarizer is preferably used for condensing backlight systems and liquid crystal displays.**